

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE. COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of May next, the following valuable Property will be offered for sale at the coffee house, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, for approved negotiable notes. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock, A. M. and the property will in the mean time be shewn by either of the subscribers.

A House and Lot on Patrick-street, formerly the residence of Mr. James Russell, and at present occupied by Mr. David Ross. The improvements are of brick and the lot large.

An unimproved Lot on King-street, between Patrick and Henry streets, adjoining the house occupied by James Hammond.

An unimproved Lot on Fairfax street, adjoining the property of Libby and Carne—about one acre enclosed.

A Lot on Prince-street, adjoining Thomas Janney's dwelling house—let on ground rent forever to Jesse Green, at 25 pounds per year. There is a small wooden building on this lot.

An unimproved Lot on Hunting Creek, south of the town, containing about one acre.

A Lot in the town of Leesburg, in Loudoun county, Virginia.

J. H. Hooe,
T. Brashears,
Executors of J. Russell.

April 20.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the supreme court of chancery for the Richmond district in a suit between Robert Carter, Esq. plaintiff and Graham's devisees defendants; will be sold at auction, before the front door of the courthouse in Dumfries, on the first day of the next superior court of law for that county, viz on the second Monday in May next—

A Tract of Land containing about 600 acres, lying in Prince William County, on the main road to Fauquier from Dumfries, about ten miles from the latter place. The land will be sold in two or more lots to suit purchasers, on a credit of one, two and three years from the day of sale; except for the charges and expenses of the sale, which must be paid on the day of sale, and deducted from the first instalment. Bonds and approved security must be given for the payment of the instalments, and the title will be retained as a further security, with leave to apply to the court of chancery for a resale in default of payment. Mr. Stephen French, or Mr. Gains, living near the premises, will shew them to any disposed to purchase.

The Commissioners.

April 6—9

For FREIGHT,

The new SHIP

William & Henry,

SAMUEL TODD, Master; now ready to receive her cargo on board.

ALSO,

The ship Farmer,

HIRAM ROBBINS, Master; Burden 2500 barrels—will be here in a few days. Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Who has for sale on board said Ship, 100 bundles screwed Hay, a few barrels and half barrels of first quality Beef.

April 20

Schoolmaster wanted.

A Schoolmaster of good character is wanted at Occoquan, to teach 15 or 20 Scholars; to whom good encouragement will be given by the subscribers.

April 20 dtd.

Just Published,

And for sale at this Office,

An ORATION delivered by RICHARD BLAND LEE, Esq. at the request of the Washington Society, on the 22d of February last, in commemoration of the Birth of Washington.

DER GAUBLER.

A Gaubler dere vonce vaz vat leeft on a shtall,

Dat zarv't him vor geetchin and tinin-room doo;

No kine in his bookit, no care on his het, No ampishin he hat, and no tuns on his toor.

Terry town, town, town terry town.

So ten efry tay he taut himself appy, Ven at night he coot boorchase a muk of prawn peer;

Unt ten he vood veestle and sing doo mose zweet,

Unt joos like a hair he make bote ents meet togedder.

Terry town.

Poot Loof, tat inshtoorper of high ant of low,

Who zhoot at te Varmer, as vell as te gooperner.

He zhoot dis boor Gaubler quite droo te heart—

I veesh he hat heet him in some oder place!

Terry town.

It vas from a zellar dis arjer tit blay.

Unt zartiny a puxom young tamsel she vas, Her eyes shin't so prite ven she cot up efry time.

Dat she zhoot dis boor Gaubler quite ofer de shstreet.

Terry town.

Zo he sung her loof sonks, ven he sit on his vork.

Poot her heart vas zo hart as a Jew or an Injin.

Ten she vould vlounce ant ten she vould vleeer.

She trive dis boor Gaubler quite out of his seven zenses.

Terry town.

Zo he dake up his awl vat he hat in de vorie.

Unt zo to make vay mit himself vas infarmin't.

He biere't droo de pody as vell as de zoal, Unt de Gaubler tit tie, unt de pell she tit ring.

Terry town.

Zo now, in coot vill, Iatvise like a frent, All Gaublers dake varming by dis Gaubler's teath,

Vor I tink ve may fery vell zee from vat's bast.

Loofprinks us to an ent all, von time oder anoder.

Terry town, town, town terry town.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Political Quacks.—A sound able statesman regards times and circumstances, and as those change, he alters his plans and measures. On the contrary, a mere philosophist sticks to his system, and chews it over, as a dog gnaws his bone. It is an evil, abstractedly considered, for Great-Britain or any nation else, to hold the sole dominion of the sea. But at the present juncture, this very circumstance is the only preventive under Heaven, to the subjugation of the whole civilized world. For should Bonaparte destroy the British navy, or get it into his own hands, he might smash our government to atoms. He might, and he would, place a king over us, and make us as abject slaves as the Hollanders. Men of practical good sense and honest hearts, seeing this, reason thus: 'Thou say they, the gigantic power of the British navy be an evil in itself, and, in ordinary times to be deprecated; yet at the present crisis it is our only human safeguard from the fangs of the merciless tyrant, who has made more conquests in ten years, than ancient Rome, which was finally mistress of the world, was able to make in ten centuries. They therefore devoutly wish that Great-Britain may continue to stand firm, and still grasp in her hands the only instrument which can prevent the entire subjugation of the civilized world by Bonaparte, namely, her navy. Whereas theoretical blockheads, with the rabble of ignorance at their heels, cry out, *Down with the British navy: perish England.* Rather than give up an abstract political principle, they would give up their own country to destruction. Hence our embargo, our non-importation and non-intercourse laws; all intended to subvert Bonaparte's continental system for destroying the British navy, and which, in one shape or another, are madly persisted in still, although they have already brought upon this country more evils and curses than issued from Pandora's box.

A long time ago, when there was such a combination of crowned heads, by the treaty of Pilnitz, as clearly seemed to us to threaten the subjugation or dismemberment of France, it was both politic and humane (as the matter then appeared) to wish her success against her assailants. For had they conquered France, though as is now plainly evident, the thing was absolutely impossible humanly speaking, it would have been in their power to conquer the rest of the world. Accordingly, it was the fervent wish of almost every

American bosom, that France should succeed against her invaders. In a short time, however, things wore a very different aspect. France became an assailant, far and near. Her power became tremendous, and her ambition exorbitant. There was clear evidence of her being inflamed with the thirst for conquest, and of her aspiring at universal dominion. Republics as well as kingdoms were trampled under her feet.

And then it was, that all who exercised good sense, soberly and without prejudice, forsook her cause. They clearly saw, that, by breaking down the balance of Europe, and becoming its mistress, she might become the mistress of the world, and that this was her real object. The same motives that induced them to wish success to France, now led them to wish her effectually curbed and restrained, and kept within her ancient limits; where she was full enough dangerous to the rest of the world. Never, first or last, was it their desire that France should be conquered; an event that would have rendered her conquerors, what she is now, too powerful for any nation else to be safe.

But mad theorists and their stupid followers, having fixed it as a principle in their minds, that France was once right, cannot be made to believe that she has ever been wrong. They have followed her with loud huzzas through all the windings of her bloody track, and through all her turpitude and tyranny. And now that there is left one nation only, which has both the means and the courage to stop her career, they wish this nation crippled and crushed, so that France may be all in all. Such absurdities might have been thought impossible, if they had not actually happened.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

The ship Illinois, Captain Taylor, from Liverpool, arrived last evening in the quick passage of 23 days from Cork. By her the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Cork papers to the 21st ult. which contain London dates to the 17th, four days later than our previous advices. The most important news is, that there appears to be a prospect of a war between Russia and France.

We should not be surprised to hear, by the next short passage, (judging from what we have before us) that the French armies had been ordered from Spain and Portugal, to a climate more congenial to the health of the soldiery.

We find nothing of the sailing of the United States frigate Essex, or the frigate in which Mr. Foster was about embarking—nor nothing relative to the orders in council, which, no doubt, will remain as at present till some time after the arrival of Mr. Foster in this country, unless (which is not probable) the French should do away their decrees.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th of January, state, that the Pacha of Achikka had gained a victory over the Russians, who had lost four thousand dead on the field of battle.

A London paper of March 16, contains an article from Bordeaux of March 6, containing advices of a number of failures amongst the Scotch and English houses in New-York; and after giving a number of names, adds, that no French or American houses had received the least shock!

Stocks, March 16.—3 per cent Consols 63 1-4; for ac. 65 3 8. Omnium 5 7-8 dis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Nicholas Hopkins master of the ship Neptune, of Providence, to his owners, dated at Dieppe (France,) 16th Dec. 1810.

"I sailed from the Downs on the 3d of December. On the 6th, at 3 P. M. I was taken by a French lugger privateer; they took seven of our men on board the lugger, put seven Frenchmen on board the ship, and ordered her to proceed for Dieppe, in company with the lugger, and an American brig, also a prize. As soon as we came in port they took us all out of the ship and marched us to PRISON as PRISONERS OF WAR, without allowing us to take any thing, except part of our clothes; but since, by the assistance of the American Agent at Dieppe, we have got the liberty of the town, but no farther. I have wrote Mr. Russell, the American Minister at Paris, to claim the ship at trial, which is to be at Paris, but have no answer from him yet. It is the opinion of the American Agent here that the ship must be condemned, because she came from England!!! They have taken all my papers, accounts, &c. I have tried to get a passport to go to Paris to attend the trial, but I cannot get one to leave this town."

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Enterprise, Capt. Brown, arrived at New-York on Thursday last, from London, and 25 days from the Downs, brings London papers to the 18th, and verbal news to the 20th ult.

A passenger in the Enterprise received a letter from his friend in London, just before the ship left the Downs, dated the 20th of March, stating that the king had a relapse of his disease on the 18th, and continued ill on the 20th.

It is stated, verbally, that the U. S. frigate Essex, with Mr. Pinkney on board, was to sail for the U. States about the 10th April, and that a frigate, with Mr. Foster, the new Minister to the U. S. would leave England about the same time.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, March 16.

We stated some days ago, that it was the intention of government to send a large naval force into the Baltic this summer. That force we understand, will consist of 25 sail of the line, and will be under the command of Sir James Saunderson, and we believe he will put to sea in a very short time. The present critical state of the north of Europe renders it very important that we should possess a large naval force in that quarter.

March 16.

A meeting of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool was to have taken place yesterday, to consider of an application to government for an extension of the portion of Exchequer Bills intended for the relief of the commercial distress of that town.

By letters from Paisley, we have the melancholy account that 900 people (nearly one third of the population) are out of employment and reduced to the sad necessity of subsisting on the bounty of their more fortunate and wealthy townsmen. Is this a sign of the prosperity of the country? Ah no! Glasgow is nearly in the same state.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

This nobleman died on Thursday last, in the 76th year of his age. His decease will give to Ministers the disposal of several offices and honours. He was a Knight of the Garter, Governor of the port of Cornwall and Devon, Receiver General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Prigage of Wines, &c. He was also Chancellor of Cambridge, Recorder of Thetford and Coventry, &c. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George Henry, Earl of Euston.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, his Majesty and Dr. Willis walked on the terrace till one, when he retired to his dinner. At two o'clock his Majesty came out of the castle again, accompanied by Generals Manners and Garth, and continued till after four, which is his usual time of returning.

It is with concern we state, that yesterday's authentic accounts from Windsor were not of the most favorable nature.

This day another Queen's Council will be held at Windsor, to which all the members have been specially summoned.

The various articles in several of the newspapers respecting the intention of his Majesty to undergo the operation of couching, in the hope of recovering his sight, are entirely void of foundation.

ELECTRICK COLUMN.

M. de Luc, of Windsor, has invented a machine call'd the Electrick column, which may be considered the most important discovery in the science of electricity since that of the voltaick pile. By means of it he set some small bells ringing, which continued to do so without stopping for a period of 152 days. This long continuance renders it not improbable, that the weight of the clapper may be so adapted to the power of the apparatus, as to cause small bells to continue ringing for years together without intermission.

The French chamber of arts has presented to Mr. Appert, a premium of 12,000 francs, for his recent invention of preserving fruits, vegetables, meats, and all kinds of animal food, and even vegetable substances, several years, on condition that his method be made public for the general good.

FALMOUTH, March 20.

Arrived the ship Rebecca and Sarah, Watson from Amelia Island, bound to London with timber, &c. for government account, very leaky and much damaged in the late gales, and has lost all her guns overboard, as also one man. Also, to wait convoy, the brig Ardent, of Workington, Capt. Birch, from Plymouth, bound to New-Orleans.

TOULON, Feb. 27.

The General Emeriau, Capt. Durand, has captured the American galliot Friendship, with a cargo of cotton and mahogany.

L'ORIENT, Feb. 24.

We have just heard that a vessel of 200 tons has been lost to the southward of Belleisle. She was a prize to the Rodeur, of Bourdeaux, and was bound from Providence to London, with a cargo of cotton and mahogany. She ran ashore to escape from an English frigate. Hopes are entertained that a part of her cargo will be saved.

Extract of a letter from an American captain at St. Ubes, dated

St. Ubes, March 1, 1811.

"St. Ubes is not the kind of place I expected. I supposed I should find a few fishermen and a few to make salt; but here is a town, or what was once a city, the population of which, before the late troubles, amounted to 25,000; about one half of whom, as they tell me, have gone to Lisbon. An order was received from government not long since, to put the most valuable things in security, and send them to Lisbon. The unfortunate Portuguese thought his wife and children most dear to him, and sent them off, while he alone stays with his goods bundled up to see the event of this extraordinary campaign. There are no inns or respectable public houses for strangers here at present, but the generous Malheureux knowing this, we have invitations every day to dine with some of them; and the wine flows with a cordial welcome, while we join them in drinking health